NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1805. [*No.* 2275.

ALMANACKS for 1806,

For Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, by the groce, dozen, or single.

November 8, 1805.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE meeting of this Company is adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th of this month; then to be held at the State-House in this town, at Three o'clock, P. M.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, 6th Nov. 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

Informs his Customers and others, he has just received, per Ships Diligence from Hull, New-York Packet, General Hamilton, and Mars, from Liverpool, and Warren from London via New-York,

A VERY large assortment of common, middling, and best superfine Broadcloths; plains; Kerseymeres, plain and corded; Swandowns; Flannels; Baizes; Calicoes; cotton Cambricks; fine linen Do.; book Muslin, &c. with a very extensive additional assortment of Hard-Ware, amongst which are elegant bone, horn and ivory-handle Knives and Forks of all sorts; Britannia Ware, Tea-Pots, &c. Fowling-Pieces, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

CHARLES C HOSKINS & CO.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Store No. 112 & 15, *Thames-Street, where they offer for Sale,*

FIFTY barrels superfine Flour
50 do. prime Beef
7 Tons Hemp
Russia Duck
Ravens Do.
Russia Sheetings
Bar-Iron
Sheet-Lead
Tar—Pitch—and Turpentine
Ship-Chandlery and Crockery.

ALSO—a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

He has for Sale,

An assortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-Stands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1805.

An Act further to suspend the operation of the act, entitled, "An act for the limitation of certain personal actions."

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the operation of the said statute be and the same is hereby so far further suspended until the twenty-fifth day of April next; that the same shall then operate and take effect, in the same way and manner as if the same had passed and been enacted on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred.

Resolved, That this act be forthwith published by the Secretary, in all the news-papers printed in this state.

A true Copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

AS the subscriber wishes to remove from this town as soon as he can settle his business, he offers for sale the following real estates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated 4th house southward of the Brick-Market, in which the Post-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a stand for business as any in Newport:—Also, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-House, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blacksmith's shop and large chaise-house in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaise making business, for which it is now occupied:—Likewise, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eastward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portsmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting-House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the first Day of March next, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

Troy, Oct. 16, 1805.

The following BOOKS,

Among a Variety of others,

Are for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston) viz.

CALDWELL's Medical and Physical Memoirs, relative to Yellow Fever, 1 vol. 8vo.
Beddoes on the medical and domestic management of Consumptions, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Junius's Letters, with Heron's Notes, and elegant Plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Littleton's Dialogues of the Dead. 1 vol. 12mo.
Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medicis, called the Magnificent, 3 vols. Royal 8vo. elegantly executed, bound in calf, and gilt.
Life of Sir William Jones, fine paper, 1 vol. 8vo. handsomely bound and printed.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, translated by Henry Hunter. 3 vols 8vo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo
Saurin's Sermons, a new and elegant edition, 6 vols. 8vo.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men. 1 vol. 12mo.
Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations, 1 vol. 12mo.
Haller's Letters to his Daughters, on the Truths of the Christian Religion, 1 vol. 12mo.
Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol. 12mo.
Do. moral and political Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Natural Theology 1 vol. 12mo.
Penn's Maxims and Reflections, 1 vol. 12mo.
Rochefaucault's Maxims.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols. 8vo.
Do. abridged, 1 vol. 12mo.
Blair's Sermons, a new and complete edition, 3 vol. 8vo.
Do. abridged, 2 vols. 12mo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of natural and politic Law, 2 vols. 8vo.
Kendal's Pocket Encyclopedia, 6 vols. 12mo.—Elegant London edition.
Johnson's Lives of the most eminent English Poets, with critical observations on their Works, 4 vol. 12mo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, a new and elegant edition, 2 vol. 8vo.
Shakespeare's Plays, with Johnson's prefaces and notes, a new edition, 8 vol. 12mo.
Kaime's Elements of Criticism, with the author's last additions and corrections, 2 vols. 8vo.
Looker-On, a periodical Paper of great celebrity, 2 vols. 12mo.
Ladies' Library, containing Miss Moore's Essays, Father's Legacy, Moore's Fables, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Peter Pindar's poetical Works, 2 vols. 12mo.
Do. Tears and Smiles, 1 vol. 12mo.
Miln's well-bred Scholar; or practical Essays on the best method of improving the Taste, and assisting Youth in their literary Pursuits, 1 vol. 12mo.
Sterne's Works (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 12mo.
Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, 2 vols 8vo.
Pope's Works (including his Homer) 9 vols. 12mo.
Goldsmith's miscellaneous Essays and Poems, 1 vol 12mo.
D'Argenson's Essays, 1 vol. 12mo.
Darwin's System of Female Education, 1 vol. 12mo.
Do: Temple of Nature, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cowper's Poems, a new and complete edition, with an account of his Life, by Haley, 2 vols. 12mo.
Cowper's Task; to which is added Tirocinium or a Review of Schools, 1 vol. 12mo.
Cowper's Life by W. Hayley, including many of his Letters and posthumous pieces, 2 vols. 12mo.
Young on Universal Restoration, 1 vol. 12mo.
Winchester's Dialogues on Universal Restoration, 1 vol. 12mo.
The Gamesters; or Ruins of Innocence (a new and interesting novel) 1 vol. 12mo.
Armstrong's Art of preserving Health (a Poem) 1 vol. 12mo.
Rasselas, Prince of Abyssina, a Tale, by Dr. Johnson, 1 vol. 12mo
Thompson's Seasons, with Plates, 1 vol. 12mo.
Aikin's Letters to his Son, on various Topics, relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life, 1 vol. 12mo.
Belknap's American Biography; an historical account of the most distinguished characters in America, 2 vol. 8vo.
Minstrel, by Beattie. 1 vol. 12mo. with Plates.
Knox's Winter Evenings; or Lucubrations on Life and Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.
Milton's Works, with his Life.
Russell's History of Modern Europe (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 8vo.
The Federalist; (a new and elegant edition) 2 vols 8vo.
Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burke, on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne (a new edition 6 vols. 12mo.
The Peasant; a rural Poem, by W. Holloway, 1 vol. 12mo.
Paul and Virginia; (a new and elegant edition) with Plates, 1 vol 12mo.
Seneca's Morals, 1 vol 12mo.
Smart's Horace, 2 vols 8vo.
Young's Night Thoughts (a new and elegant edition) with Plates; 1 vol. 12mo.
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent Characters; 4 vols. 12mo.
Carr's Stranger in France, 1 vol. 8vo.
Power of Solitude (a new Poem, by Joseph Story, of Salem) 1 vol 12mo.
Moore's Anacreon (a new and elegant edition) 2 vols. 12mo.
Morse's Gazetteer, of the Eastern and Western Continents, (a new and improved edition) 2 vol. 8vo.
Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cole's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cicero's Select Orations, 1 vol. 12mo.

Also for SALE, as above,

A superb, and New Edition, of the Bible, in 4 Vols. royal 8vo. calf, gilt.
Quarto, octavo, and duodecimo Bibles, with and without Oliverald's Notes and Plates.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, both Elegant and common.

LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of Stationary, and School-Books. (Wholesale and Retail) as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

November 1, 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of SUSANNA MUMFORD, late of Newport deceased, or against SARAH MUMFORD, are requested to exhibit them for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said estate, or to SARAH MUMFORD are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of said SUSANNA MUMFORD.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

WANTED,

A TEN-PLATE STOVE, for which a generous price will be given.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

November 8, 1805.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Newport Insurance Company are notified, That a Dividend is declared, which will be paid at their Office, on or after the 31st inst.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Newport Insurance Company, October 30th, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 2-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HOLMES, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite and necessary accomplishment of DANCING, at Mason's Hall.

Having made this his sole employment for a number of years, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction to all who may see fit to honor him with their patronage.

Parents who may wish to entrust their Children to his instruction, may rely upon strict attention being paid to their Dancing and Behaviour.

Fancy Dances, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Congo and other Minuets, Country Dances, &c. will be taught to those, who may wish to learn them.

The days of Tuition for young Ladies are, Wednesday mornings, beginning at Nine o'clock; and Thursday afternoons, beginning at Two o'clock.—For young Gentlemen, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, beginning at 6 O'clock.—His terms of Tuition are, seven Dollars per quarter;—Three Dollars of which to be paid in Advance, on Entrance.

Newport, Nov. 1, 1805.

For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

(To CHARLESTON (S. C.) or any other Port in the United States)

THE new Schooner RISING SUN, AARON BORDEN, Master, burthen 73 Tons, will sail about the 15th of November inst.—For further particulars, apply to

AARON BORDEN, *Troy,—or,*
HENRY MOORE & CO. *Newport.*

November 1, 1805.

Delays are Dangerous!

ALL Persons, who are indebted to NICHOLS and CUNDALL, for braking and carding WOOL, are hereby requested to call, previous to the Twentieth of November inst, and settle their accounts with the subscriber;—who positively declines any longer super-intending the business.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. The above Business will be continued as usual.

Portsmouth, November 1, 1805.

CASH,

And the highest Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, August 23, 1805.

POLITICAL.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Be ready Gods with all your thunder bolts,
Dash him to pieces.....

AFTER the tremendous menaces, and magnificent promises of the Enquirer for the last two or three months; I was prepared—not to be convinced, that I had "miserably misunderstood the character of Mr. Jefferson"—not to be "overwhelmed with facts in disproof of my assertions"—not to be driven into the "woods of Westmoreland," there to remain "without censure, because without notice." No—in the strength of conscious truth, in the pride of honesty, I sat those consequences at defiance, and smiled, contemptuously smiled, at the bold asseverations of a blushless faction—I did expect however to find, in the defence of Mr. Jefferson, at least a plausible attempt to *cover* his defects; and something like a *extenuation* of some of the many charges against him. How have I been amazed, as well as amused at the *mouse* delivery, of the Enquirer's *mountain* labor. I have examined every number of the "Vindication," with the accompanying certificates, and sought, but sought in vain, for the proofs of prowess, and deeds of valor, which were promised; I have sought, but sought in vain, for a single circumstance, subversive of one important point of my letter. A letter never designed by me for the press, although authorising the receiver to use my name, which was innocently mistaken, for permission to publish.—Here let me not be misunderstood—My unwillingness to have appeared in print, would not have proceeded from a fear of investigation, for investigation I would have invited, from any respectable quarter, and should have held myself bound to name the sources of my information. The truth is, I had no wish to appear "a new character on the political theatre"—"the champion of christendom," &c. &c.—I had no wish to encounter the vulgar, though empty maledictions of venal editors—those voluptuaries in the carnage of character, whose bread is calumny, whose whole sustenance grows out of the abuse of an "excellence they cannot reach." A contact with such secondary satellites, who move around the primary planets, who move around the sun of democracy, I should have wished to have avoided. To those under-ground reptiles I hereby bid an eternal adieu.—My letter (excepting the passage relating to Mr. Jones) was in direct reply to interrogations propounded by a private friend of Boston, (not Doctor Park as has been asserted;) and where is the man who would not answer the enquiries of a friend, as far as his knowledge or information extended? I could find no motive for withholding from an individual, what I had heard and seen of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson. I was no ear-wig expectant, no hanger-on, no *acquaintance* of Mr. Jefferson, and had I been, I should have deemed it criminal, to have denied, what I believed to be fact. I was not of an age, nor in a situation, *personally*, to witness the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, whilst governor of Virginia, but for my information on this subject, I repeat, that I am indebted to some of the most truthful men of the community, who were enabled from their situations, and qualified from their talents, correctly to appreciate the character of the first officer of state. Whether the deductions of those gentlemen, or the opposite impressions, of the certifiers of Mr. Jefferson's conduct, be best founded, it is not for me to say. I again assert, that I did derive my intelligence, from men of age, and respectability, and as well might I call on the persons who have certified, to prove the truth of their respective certificates, as to be required myself, to substantiate what I have asserted, unless my enemies, in the indefatigable rapacity of their pursuit, can find some one act of my life, calculated to invalidate, what I may assert—I never did engage to publish in a newspaper, and expose to the blood-hounds of a blood-thirsty junto, the names of my informants, and had I done so, I should hardly feel myself bound to answer the call of the anonymous mercenaries of the party, who are paid to enter the lists. If personally applied to by a *gentleman*, I pledge myself to give the names of the persons, on the authority of whose information, I made my communication—If charged with "wilful misrepresentation," by any man, whose situation in life, and standing in society, entitle him to my notice. I pledge myself to inflict the chastisement due to such an offence—I should be censured by my friends, and laughed at by all, were I so far to forget myself, as to pay any serious regard to the *ne ex et preterea*

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1805. [No. 2275.

ALMANACKS for 1806,

For Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, by the groce, dozen, or single.

November 8, 1805.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE meeting of this Company is adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th of this month; then to be held at the State-House in this town, at Three o'clock, P. M.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

Newport, 6th Nov. 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

Informs his Customers and others, he has just received, per Ships Diligence from Hull, New-York Packet, General Hamilton, and Mars, from Liverpool, and Warren from London via New-York,

A VERY large assortment of common, middling, and best superfine Broadcloths; plains; Kerseymeres plain and corded; Swandowns; Flannels; Baizes; Calicoes; cotton Cambricks; fine linen Do.; book Muslin, &c. with a very extensive additional assortment of Hard-Ware, amongst which are elegant bone, horn and ivory-handle Knives and Forks of all sorts; Britannia Ware, Tea-Pots, &c. Fowling-Pieces, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

CHARLES C HOSKINS & CO.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Store No. 112 *&* 15, *Thames-Street, where they offer for Sale,*

FIFTY barrels superfine Flour
50 do. prime Beef
7 Tons Hemp
Russia Duck
Ravens Do.
Russia Sheetings
Bar-Iron
Sheet-Lead
Tar—Pitch—and Turpentine
Ship-Chandlery and Crockery.

ALSO—a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

He has for Sale,

An assortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-stands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1805.

An Act further to suspend the operation of the act, entitled, "An act for the limitation of certain personal actions."

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the operation of the said statute be and the same is hereby so far further suspended until the twenty-fifth day of April next; that the same shall then operate and take effect, in the same way and manner as if the same had passed and been enacted on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred.

Resolved, That this act be forthwith published by the Secretary, in all the news-papers printed in this state.

A true Copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

AS the subscriber wishes to remove from this town as soon as he can settle his business, he offers for sale the following real estates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated 4th house southward of the Brick-Market, in which the Post-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a stand for business as any in Newport:—Also, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-House, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blacksmith's shop and large chaise-house in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaise making business, for which it is now occupied:—Likewise, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eastward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portsmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting-House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the first Day of March next, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

Troy, Oct. 16, 1805.

The following

B O O K S,

Among a Variety of others,

Are for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston) viz.

CALDWELL's Medical and Physical Memoirs, relative to Yellow Fever, 1 vol. 8vo.
Beddoes on the medical and domestic management of Consumptions, &c 1 vol 12mo,
Junius's Letters, with Heron's Notes, and elegant Plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
Littleton's Dialogues of the Dead, 1 vol. 12mo.
Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medicis, called the Magnificent, 3 vols Royal 8vo. elegantly executed. bound in calf, and gilt.
Life of Sir William Jones, fine paper, 1 vol. 8vo. handsomely bound and printed.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, translated by Henry Hunter, 3 vols 8vo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo
Saurin's Sermons, a new and elegant edition, 6 vols. 8vo.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men 1 vol. 12mo.
Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations, 1 vol. 12mo.
Haller's Letters to his Daughters, on the Truths of the Christian Religion, 1 vol. 12mo.
Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol. 12mo.
Do. moral and political Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Natural Theology 1 vol. 12mo.
Penn's Maxims and Reflections, 1 vol. 12mo.
Rochefaucault's Maxims.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols. 8vo.
Do. abridged, 1 vol. 12mo.
Blair's Sermons, a new and complete edition, 5 vol. 8vo.
Do. abridged, 2 vols. 12mo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of natural and politic Law, 2 vols. 8vo.
Kendal's Pocket Encyclopedia, 6 vols. 12mo.—Elegant London edition.
Johnson's Lives of the most eminent English Poets, with critical observations on their Works, 4 vol. 12mo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, a new and elegant edition, 2 vol. 8vo.
Shakespeare's Plays, with Johnson's prefaces and notes, a new edition, 8 vol. 12mo.
Kaime's Elements of Criticism, with the author's last additions and corrections, 2 vols. 8vo.
Looker-On, a periodical Paper of great celebrity, 2 vols. 12mo.
Ladies' Library, containing Miss Moore's Essays, Father's Legacy, Moore's Fables, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.
Peter Pindar's poetical Works, 2 vols. 12mo.
Do. Tears and Smiles, 1 vol. 12mo.
Mun's well-bred Scholar; or practical Essays on the best method of improving the Taste, and assisting Youth in their literary Pursuits, 1 vol. 12mo.
Sterne's Works (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 12mo.
Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, 2 vols 8vo.
Pope's Works (including his Homer) 9 vols. 12mo.
Goldsmith's miscellaneous Essays and Poems, 1 vol 12mo.
D'Argenson's Essays, 1 vol. 12mo.
Darwin's System of Female Education, 1 vol. 12mo.
Do. Temple of Nature, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cowper's Poems, a new and complete edition, with an account of his Life, by Haley, 2 vols. 12mo.
Cowper's Task; to which is added Tirocinium or a Review of Schools, 1 vol. 12mo.
Cowper's Life by W. Hayley, including many of his Letters and posthumous pieces, 2 vols. 12mo.
Young on Universal Restoration, 1 vol. 12mo.
Winchester's Dialogues on Universal Restoration, 1 vol. 12mo.
The Gamesters; or Ruins of Innocence (a new and interesting novel) 1 vol. 12mo.
Armstrong's Art of preserving Health (a Poem) 1 vol. 12mo.
Rasselas, Prince of Abyssina, a Tale, by Dr. Johnson, 1 vol 12mo
Thompson's Seasons, with Plates, 1 vol. 12mo.
Aikin's Letters to his Son, on various Topics, relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life, 1 vol. 12mo.
Belknap's American Biography; an historical account of the most distinguished characters in America, 2 vol. 8vo.
Minstrel, by Beattie 1 vol. 12mo. with Plates.
Knox's Winter Evenings; or Lucubrations on Life and Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.
Milton's Works, with his Life.
Russell's History of Modern Europe (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 8vo.
The Federalist; (a new and elegant edition) 2 vols 8vo.
Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burke, on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bolingbrooke's Works, 5 vols 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne (a new edition 6 vols. 12mo.
The Peasant; a rural Poem, by W. Holloway, 1 vol. 12mo.
Paul and Virginia; (a new and elegant edition) with Plates, 1 vol. 12mo.
Seneca's Morals, 1 vol. 12mo.
Smart's Horace, 2 vols. 8vo.
Young's Night Thoughts (a new and elegant edition) with Plates; 1 vol. 12mo.
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent Characters; 4 vols. 12mo.
Carr's Stranger in France, 1 vol. 8vo.
Power of Solitude (a new Poem, by Joseph Story, of Salem) 1 vol 12mo.
Moore's Anacreon (a new and elegant edition) 2 vols. 12mo.
Morse's Gazetteer, of the Eastern and Western Continents, (a new and improved edition) 2 vol. 8vo.
Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cole's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.
Cicero's Select Orations, 1 vol. 12mo.

Also for SALE, as above,

A superb, and New Edition, of the Bible, in 4 Vols. royal 8vo. calf, gilt.
Quarto, octavo, and duodecimo Bibles, with and without Oservald's Notes and Plates.
Watts's Psalms and Hymns, both Elegant and common.

LIKEWISE,

A general Assortment of Stationary, and School-Books. (Wholesale and Retail) as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

November 1, 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of SUSANNA MUMFORD, late of Newport deceased, or against SARAH MUMFORD, are requested to exhibit them for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said estate, or to SARAH MUMFORD are also requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of said SUSANNA MUMFORD.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

WANTED,

A TEN-PLATE STOVE, for which a generous price will be given.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

November 8, 1805.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Newport Insurance Company are notified, That a Dividend is declared, which will be paid at their Office, on or after the 31st inst.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Newport Insurance Company, October 30th, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. HOLMES, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that he has opened an Academy, for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite and necessary accomplishment of DANCING, at Mason's Hall.

Having made this his sole employment for a number of years, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction to all who may see fit to honor him with their patronage.

Parents who may wish to entrust their Children to his instruction, may rely upon strict attention being paid to their Dancing and Behaviour.

Fancy Dances, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Congo and other Minuets, Country Dances, &c. will be taught to those, who may wish to learn them.

The days of Tuition for young Ladies are, Wednesday mornings, beginning at Nine o'clock; and Thursday afternoons, beginning at Two o'clock.—For young Gentlemen, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, beginning at 6 O'clock.—His terms of Tuition are, seven Dollars per quarter;—Three Dollars of which to be paid in Advance, on Entrance.

Newport, Nov. 1, 1805.

For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

(To CHARLESTON (S. C.) or any other Port in the United States)

THE new Schooner RISING SUN, AARON BORDEN, Master, burthen 73 Tons, will sail about the 15th of November inst.—For further particulars, apply to

AARON BORDEN, *Troy,*—*or,*
HENRY MOORE & CO. *Newport.*

November 1, 1805.

Delays are Dangerous!

ALL Persons, who are indebted to NICHOLS and CUNDALL, for braking and carding WOOL, are hereby requested to call, previous to the Twentieth of November inst, and settle their accounts with the subscriber;—who positively declines any longer super-intending the business.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. The above Business will be continued as usual.

Portsmouth, November 1, 1805.

CASH,

And the highest Price, given for

F L A X-S E E D,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, August 23, 1805.

POLITICAL.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Be ready Gods with all your thunder bolts,
Dash him to pieces.....

AFTER the tremendous menaces, and magnificent promises of the Enquirer for the last two or three months; I was prepared—not to be convinced, that I had "miserably misunderstood the character of Mr. Jefferson"—not to be "overwhelmed with facts in disproof of my assertions"—not to be driven into the "woods of Westmoreland," there to remain "without censure, because without notice." No—in the strength of conscious truth, in the pride of honesty, I sat those consequences at defiance, and smiled, contemptuously smiled, at the bold asseverations of a blushless faction—I did expect however to find, in the defence of Mr. Jefferson, at least a plausible attempt to *cover* his defects; and something like a *extenuation* of some of the many charges against him. How have I been amazed, as well as amused at the *mouse* delivery, of the Enquirer's *mountain* labor. I have examined every number of the "Vindication," with the accompanying certificates, and sought, but sought in vain, for the proofs of prowess, and deeds of valor, which were promised; I have sought, but sought in vain, for a single circumstance, subversive of one important point of my letter. A letter never designed by me for the press, although authorising the receiver to use my name, which was innocently mistaken, for permission to publish.—Here let me not be misunderstood—My unwillingness to have appeared in print, would not have proceeded from a fear of investigation, for investigation I would have invited, from any respectable quarter, and should have held myself bound to name the sources of my information. The truth is, I had no wish to appear "a new character on the political theatre"—"the champion of christendom," &c. &c.—I had no wish to encounter the vulgar, though empty maledictions of venal editors—those voluptuaries in the carnage of character, whose bread is calumny, whose whole sustenance grows out of the abuse of an "excellence they cannot reach." A contact with such secondary satellites, who move around the primary planets, who move around the sun of democracy, I should have wished to have avoided. To those under-ground reptiles I hereby bid an eternal adieu.—My letter (excepting the passage relating to Mr. Jones) was in direct reply to interrogations propounded by a private friend of Boston, (not Doctor Park as has been asserted;) and where is the man who would not answer the enquiries of a friend, as far as his knowledge or information extended? I could find no motive for withholding from an individual, what I had heard and seen of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson. I was no ear-wig expectant, no hanger-on, no *acquaintance* of Mr. Jefferson, and had I been, I should have deemed it criminal, to have denied, what I believed to be fact. I was not of an age, nor in a situation, *personally*, to witness the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, whilst governor of Virginia, but for my information on this subject, I repeat, that I am indebted to some of the most truthful men of the community, who were enabled from their situations, and qualified from their talents, correctly to appreciate the character of the first officer of state. Whether the deductions of those gentlemen, or the opposite impressions, of the certifiers of Mr. Jefferson's conduct, be best founded, it is not for me to say. I again assert, that I did derive my intelligence, from men of age, and respectability, and as well might I call on the persons who have certified, to prove the truth of their respective certificates, as to be required myself, to substantiate what I have asserted, unless my enemies, in the indefatigable rapacity of their pursuit, can find some one act of my life, calculated to invalidate, what I may assert—I never did engage to publish in a newspaper, and expose to the blood-hounds of a blood-thirsty junto, the names of my informants, and had I done so, I should hardly feel myself bound to answer the call of the anonymous mercenaries of the party, who are paid to enter the lists. If personally applied to by a *gentleman*, I pledge myself to give the names of the persons, on the authority of whose information, I made my communication—If charged with "wilful misrepresentation," by any man, whose situation in life, and standing in society, entitle him to my notice. I pledge myself to inflict the chastisement due to such an offence—I should be censured by my friends, and laughed at by all, were I so far to forget myself, as to pay any serious regard to the *vox et preterea*

nibil, of an hireling newspaper printer, every blast of whose trump I conscientiously consider an additional evidence of my well standing with the honest of all parties—I did say that Mr. Jefferson had not acted the part of a firm and virtuous public officer, because I was told so, by persons, incapable of falsehood—It would be idle for me, to enter into an investigation of Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the invasion of the state; it is well known to all Virginia, it is well known to the writer of Mr. Jefferson's "vindication," if he be a Virginian, that the most direct and severe charges, were circulated and countenanced, by men of the highest responsibility of character. It is well known, that one of the most conspicuous men in the state, did contemplate an impeachment—Why it was not prosecuted, I know not—possibly for the same reason that the impeachment of judge Chase, was so long withheld; namely, his popularity with the body who were to decide, and the consequent calculation, that he would receive thanks, instead of censure. This argument, when applied to the "acquitted felon," I presume will not be pronounced orthodox, by the very persons who affect to consider it, 'confirmation strong as holy writ,' when applied to the case of the "man of the people." The circumstance of the resignation, is so flatly admitted by the Enquirer, that any comment on that subject would be superfluous. Whether a public officer is, or is not justifiable, in remaining at the helm of state, just so long as the consequences are purely emolumental, and in resigning it to another, so soon as the aspect becomes *squally*, (even though there be "but a remnant of authority left") must be decided by the opinions of his fellow-citizens. Whether Mr. Jefferson did or did not oppose, and annoy the enemy, in their passage through the state, by heading the militia, and in any one instance, hazarding his person—whether he did or did not act as the governors of other invaded states did, or as his successor did; for whose public spirit and private virtue, the pen of panegyric cannot say too much. Whether he did all this or not, must also be decided, by the opinions of his fellow-citizens.

For proof of Mr. Jefferson's encouragement of Callender, I refer to the Enquirer's "Vindication," and if this be not deemed sufficient, there are letters extant, which will soon set this question at rest.

I did say that Mr. Jefferson had held a correspondence with Col. Walker, of a particular description; because I had seen that correspondence, and it was such as I stated.

I did not engage to publish this correspondence, nor shall I urge Col. W. to do so, under the particular circumstance, which induces him *at this moment*, to withhold it—I assert that the whole of this correspondence has been exhibited to many of Mr. Jefferson's warmest political friends, and if my statement be otherwise than strictly true, let me be corrected. Whether a deliberate act of cruel perfidy, towards an intimate friend, and a man of honor, be an act praise-worthy or the opposite, the world will decide.

I did say that Mr. Jefferson, has made a tender of worthless paper, in discharge of a *specie* loan; because I had seen it under the signature of the respectable gentleman, on whom the attempt was made, and because I had heard it avowed by many of Mr. Jefferson's most ardent admirers. Whether the intention to pay fifty pounds, loaned under particular circumstances of friendship, with a parcel of trash, not worth fifty pence, whatever the laws, be an act praise-worthy, or the opposite, the world will also decide. So let the world decide whether or not, under the foregoing circumstances, I was, or was not justifiable in saying, that I believe all the charges against Mr. Jefferson to be *substantially* true, and that I affirmed most of them to be so.

T. TURNER.

Wheatland, Jefferson county, Oct. 10, 1805.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an Arrival at Halifax.—London dates to September 21, 1805.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG. 21, 1805.

PREPARATIONS for war continue to be made with spirit. Troops are hurried forward. The Emperor, it is said, will go to the army in a few days.

HAMBURGH, SEPT. 6.

The Russian Generals, who command the 100 000 Russians who have entered Gallicia, are Michelson, Essen and Bennigsen.—120,000 more Russian troops are to enter the Austrian dominions; and a large army is to proceed from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. The Emperor of Germany talks of visiting his camp.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Batavian papers assert, that the march of two great Russian armies has been officially announced to the court of Vienna. One is to be headed by the Emperor in person.

The appearance of negotiation between France and Austria is still kept up.

The Spaniards have taken new measures to restrain the importation of English goods in neutral vessels.

SEPT. 19.

Jerome Bonaparte has written an account of his expedition to Algiers, which has been published in the Paris papers.

SEPT. 21.

We have Paris papers to the 14th, and Dutch to the 17th inst. Pacific hopes seem to go hand in hand with the warlike preparations. An answer of the French Government to Novoziltzoff's Note has been published.

Bonaparte has declared to Bavaria; Wurtemburgh and Hesse Darmstadt, that if they do not join him in case of war, they shall be treated as enemies.

The expedition from Cork, which has sailed under Gen. Baird, is said to be destined against the Cape of Good Hope. An attempt on the Isle of France is expected to follow.

The last Messenger from Petersburgh, some days ago, brought positive orders for the speedy departure of Count Stragonoff, on his mission to Madrid.—He will therefore leave Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley Square, in the course of a few days, accompanied by his numerous suite. It is conjectured that measures are about to be adopted for the relief of Spain, from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and Count Stragonoff is fully empowered to act on any great emergency.

Sir Sidney Smith has invented a method of mounting cannon, which can be levelled and turned in every direction, even by a child; the guns turn upon a wheel, which is laid flat upon the carriage; and while a man turns it round in any direction with his right hand, he can raise or lower it to any elevation, with his left. This certainly, is one of the greatest improvements in the art of gunnery, which has been made for many years.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The liberality and gratitude of the people of England, must naturally prompt them to hear with pleasure, of any trait of character which tends to exalt the general estimation of a prince, who has long manifested a particular friendship for this country, and who now so warmly interests himself in favor of the oppressed states of Europe. In the Emperor of Russia, Bonaparte will have to contend with a sovereign, who not only materially differs from all his predecessors in that country, but who cannot suffer by comparison with any sovereign to be found in Europe, not more distinguished for public magnanimity, than for private benevolence.—From a gentleman who has recently arrived in this country from Russia, and who is well acquainted with the character of Alexander and his subjects, we learn, that the devotion of the people to that prince amounts to a degree of almost unparralleled enthusiasm.—Among those who have been heretofore accustomed only to contemplate their sovereign with a mixed feeling of wonder and dread, and to approach his presence with a trembling awe, there now prevails through the conduct of Alexander, a confidence in his justice, a reverence for his morals, and an affection for his person. In their sovereign the people of Russia recognize their friend; and the first feeling of every Russian heart may be said, without exaggeration, to be gratitude towards their prince, as the first sentiment to be heard throughout Russia, is the praise of his character.

This universal and ardent popularity has not been obtained by any of the arts of the demagogue, or by that "study to please," which is prescribed by French politeness, but is the natural effect of that course of beneficence, which springs directly from the heart. This excellent prince is entirely free from that supercilliousness which many men, much inferior to princes in rank, seem to think essential to dignity. The humblest subject may address him without embarrassment, and will be heard with the most patient attention. To obtain an audience of him it is not necessary to crouch to the arrogance of courtiers, or to purchase the intercession of sycophants.—He is perfectly accessible to every class of subjects. When at Petersburgh, he is to be met with in various directions quite alone. He feels no desire to be surrounded by guards, because conscious of inflicting no injury, he has no reason to apprehend the effects of resentment, and to guards, or to any other appendage of his rank, for the mere purpose of parade, he seems perfectly indifferent.

The usual walk of Alexander is on the banks of the Neva, upon the least frequented parts of which he is often seen, generally in a very contemplative, and sometimes in a melancholy mood. In one of his walks lately, a boatman happened to fall into the river, and after being some time in the water, he was taken out, through the exertions of his companion in the boat, and carried ashore. Alexander hasted to the spot where the drowned man was landed, and assisted his companion in stripping him, and using the customary means to produce resuscitation.—The poor man was recovered, and Alexander gave him a sum of money. Upon his companion his majesty settled a pension during life, as a reward for his active benevolence.

Several anecdotes of a similar nature have been stated to us, by the gentleman we have referred to, about none of which can we discover a single circumstance that would justify the slightest suspicion of an ostentatious motive, or that would even warrant an opinion that Alexander had the least reason to think his beneficence was ever likely to become known to the world.

Of such an ally England has reason to be proud, and such an enemy France has equal reason to dread. For in any war in which Alexander is likely to engage, he must carry with him the confidence and good wishes of the intelligent and the good of all nations, together with the active and the unanimous support of one of the most numerous and martial populations that it has ever fallen to the lot of man to reign over. The coincidence of such a prince as Alexander, in the views of England, is one of the highest and most honorable testimonies that can be adduced in its favor, and one of the best omens that can offer of its ultimate success.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, OCT. 26.

William and Mary College Lottery.

WE understand that at the District Court at Williamsburg, the Court decided that the drawing should be considered as valid—that the Managers should pay the prize of Ten Thousand Dollars that was drawn, to the owner of the ticket drawn against it, and that the other Ten Thousand Dollar Prize should belong to the owner of the last drawn Ticket; from this opinion an appeal was taken, and the cause will be argued on the 7th of next month before the Court of Appeals.

SINGULAR DUEL.

A Meeting was held on the Maryland shore, on Monday last, between Dr. William Upshaw, and Shelton Jones, Esq. The parties took their distance at *three feet* from the muzzles of their pistols. Meriwether Jones, (brother of one of the parties) states, that one of the preliminaries to firing was, that each should keep his piece elevated until the word was given to fire, so as to prevent injury from an accidental discharge. Lt. Reed (Mr. Jones's second) was to give the word.—While he was engaged in making some arrangements, he heard the report of a pistol, and turning round, discovered that his friend had fallen. Lt. Reed would have shot Dr. Upshaw upon the spot, but he continued to excuse himself, by exclaiming, *"it was an accident! it was an accident!"* Mr. Jones it is said, was wounded in the upper part of his head; whether the skull was penetrated, or the ball glanced along the bone, was not ascertained. Mr Jones was in a fair way to recover.

[☞ *Both the gentlemen are democrats; therefore we imagine the controversy was not on a political subject.—They too are both duellists, Mr. Jones having killed his man three or four years since.*]

POLITICAL SQUALLS.

It is *reported* in this city, that the Spanish Minister, the Marquis *d'Yrujo*, having determined to leave the United States, has demanded his passports from our Government. The report adds, that the President observed in reply, that we had no such etiquette in this country, and that it was in the power of a foreign minister to quit the United State, *when* and *how* he pleased. A report so important in itself, since it may be regarded as an ominous sign of an approaching rupture between the two countries, we shall take the *earliest* opportunity to *contradict* or *confirm*.—*Enquirer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 6.

The New-Orleans papers breathe immediate hostilities against Spain. They declare the movements of the Spaniards on our frontiers in Florida, to be hostile and threatening.—It is evidently the policy of Spain to delay, as much as possible, *open hostility* with the United States, until a peace can be patched up with England; and then she will certainly strike a decisive blow. Her design is hostility.—All her movements, and the language of her Ministers in Europe and America, prove it. Her conduct is unsufferable, and *The President* of the United States may rely, that in the most spirited measures to vindicate the rights, obtain indemnity for the wrongs, and to assert the honor of the nation, he would receive the cordial support of the Federalists throughout the United States.

More Terror.—The Aurora informs us that Gov. M'Kean on Saturday last commenced actions (we suppose for libels) against the following persons.

Matthew Lawler, late Mayor of the city.

Thomas Leiper, late president of one of the city councils.

Dr. M. Leib, member of Congress.

Jacob Mitchell, late a member of the state legislature, and

William Duane, organ of the public will.

CONNECTICUT.

SPRINGFIELD NOV. 5.

ELEGANT NEW BRIDGE.

On Wednesday last the bridge over Connecticut river, in this town, was opened to the public, *toll free* for the day. The collection of people was great; and an excellent discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield, to a crowded, yet highly gratified audience, at the Meeting-house. From thence a procession was formed under the direction of the officers of the Corporation, and Lieut. Swett, Commandant of the United States Artillerists stationed in this place, who acted as Marshal of the day, with great propriety.

This Bridge is pronounced by Connoisseurs in Architecture to be one of the best of its kind in America; combining in its appearance, elegance and neatness with strength and durability.

Its length is - - - -	1234 feet.
Breadth - - - -	30
Height from low water -	40

It consists of six arches supported by two abutments and five piers of stone—the piers 25 feet in height from low water mark—each in breadth 21 feet, and in length up and down the stream 62 feet. Each pier and abutment contains about 2000 tons of stone.

At the distance of 80 rods above the bridge, are erected two guard piers, or ice-breakers—the stone wrought into these when connected with those which are sunk about the piers of the bridge, for their security, and those contained in the piers and abutments themselves, make an aggregate of 18,800 tons.

The length of the curve of each arch, is 187 feet, the chord 180.

This bridge is so constructed with frames upon each pier connected by strong timbers with the arches, that the traveller passes over nearly the whole extent of it, on an elevated plane, affording a view of extensive landscapes; in which are blended, well cultivated fields, pleasant villages, rivers and meadows—lofty mountains, and indeed a wildness and variety in the beauties of nature, which is highly gratifying to the eye.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11.

The formidable expedition which has been preparing in England for some time past, and now on the point of sailing, may be destined to act against France, with the confederates in Italy; but we should not be surprised to hear, that its ultimate destination was Holland. The wretched inhabitants of this *province*, have experienced the friendship of France, long enough to be convinced, that if it is not humiliating and troublesome, it has proved rather expensive; and would gladly seek a new *acquaintance* on almost any terms. A great part of the French troops having quitted that country, the plan of invading Holland, seems to hold out, at this moment, the most flattering prospect of success.

From Cadiz something of importance may be shortly expected. The fleets of Admirals Calder and Collingwood, who were off that place, at the date of our last accounts, consisted of about 20 sail of the line; a force at least sufficient to check the enemy, in any immediate attempt to escape. To this force is now added, in all probability, a reinforcement of from 10 to 12 of the heaviest ships in the British navy, under Lord Nelson, who has been invested with the chief command, not only of the blockade of Cadiz, but throughout the Mediterranean seas, with powers to dispose of his maritime force in such way and manner, as he shall judge proper. With these ample and unrestricted powers, and with crews of tried and approved bravery, he will not long remain in sight of his foes, without at least attempting to annoy them; nor will he hesitate, if there is a human chance of success, of entering, if necessary, the innermost recess of Cadiz Bay, and attacking the enemy at their moorings.

The New Providence privateersmen, &c. have determined to capture all American vessels bound to enemies' ports with cargoes not the produce of the United States!

SALEM, NOV. 8.

Late from Lisbon.—Capt. Orne, who arrived here yesterday, informs us that Lord Nelson passed Lisbon on the 28th of Sept. with six sail of the line, destined to the blockade of Cadiz. An English squadron was shortly expected off Lisbon, to intercept the French trade with the ports of Portugal.—The best informed men at Lisbon spoke of a continental war as inevitable.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

It gives us satisfaction to announce from the London prints, that British Literature has received a late addition in a *History of Leo the Tenth*, written by Mr. Roscoe. Those who have read that gentleman's History of the House of Medici, will naturally expect much from this work. We understand that Mr. Bronson, of Philadelphia, by whom the Life of Lorenzo was reprinted in a superior manner, some time ago, has received a copy of the work, and intends shortly to put it to press.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the "NARRAGANSET BANK," at Wickford, on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors thereof, for the year ensuing, viz.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, PHILIP TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM HAMMOND, jun. *ROBERT ELDRIDGE, SAMUEL CARTER, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, ELISHA R. POTTER, JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER GEORGE BROWN GEORGE PERRY, ROWSE BABCOCK, SAMUEL D. ALLEN.*

Immediately after the Stockholders' meeting was dissolved, the Directors formed a Board, and unanimously elected *BENJAMIN FOWLER*, President of the Institution.

nihil, of an hireling newspaper printer, every blast of whose trump I conscientiously consider an additional evidence of my well standing with the honest of all parties.—I did say that Mr. Jefferson had not acted the part of a firm and virtuous public officer, because I was told so, by persons, incapable of falsehood—It would be idle for me, to enter into an investigation of Mr. Jefferson's conduct during the invasion of the state; it is well known to all Virginia, it is well known to the writer of Mr. Jefferson's "vindication," if he be a Virginian, that the most direct and severe charges, were circulated and countenanced, by men of the highest responsibility of character. It is well known, that one of the most conspicuous men in the state, did contemplate an impeachment—Why it was not prosecuted, I know not—possibly for the same reason that the impeachment of judge Chase, was so long withheld; namely, his popularity with the body who were to decide, and the consequent calculation, that he would receive thanks, instead of censure. This argument, when applied to the "acquitted felon," I presume will not be pronounced orthodox, by the very persons who affect to consider it, 'confirmation strong as holy writ,' when applied to the case of the "man of the people." The circumstance of the resignation, is so flatly admitted by the Enquirer, that any comment on that subject would be superfluous. Whether a public officer is, or is not justifiable, in remaining at the helm of state, just so long as the consequences are purely emolumental, and in resigning it to another, so soon as the aspect becomes *squally*, (even though there be "but a remnant of authority left") must be decided by the opinions of his fellow-citizens. Whether Mr. Jefferson did or did not oppose, and annoy the enemy, in their passage through the state, by heading the militia, and in any one instance, hazarding his person—whether he did or did not act as the governors of other invaded states did, or as his successor did; for whose public spirit and private virtue, the pen of panegyric cannot say too much. Whether he did all this or not, must also be decided, by the opinions of his fellow-citizens.

For proof of Mr. Jefferson's encouragement of Callender, I refer to the Enquirer's "Vindication," and if this be not deemed sufficient, there are letters extant, which will soon set this question at rest.

I did say that Mr. Jefferson had held a correspondence with Col. Walker, of a particular description; because I had seen that correspondence, and it was such as I stated.

I did not engage to publish this correspondence, nor shall I urge Col. W. to do so, under the particular circumstance, which induces him *at this moment*, to withhold it—I assert that the whole of this correspondence has been exhibited to many of Mr. Jefferson's warmest political friends, and if my statement be otherwise than strictly true, let me be corrected. Whether a deliberate act of cruel perfidy, towards an intimate friend, and a man of honor, be an act praise-worthy or the opposite, the world will decide.

I did say that Mr. Jefferson, has made a tender of worthless paper, in discharge of a *specie* loan; because I had seen it under the signature of the respectable gentleman, on whom the attempt was made, and because I had heard it avowed by many of Mr. Jefferson's most ardent admirers. Whether the intention to pay fifty pounds, loaned under particular circumstances of friendship, with a parcel of trash, not worth fifty pence, whatever the laws, be an act praise-worthy, or the opposite, the world will also decide. So let the world decide whether or not, under the foregoing circumstances, I was, or was not justifiable in saying, that I believe all the charges against Mr. Jefferson to be *substantially* true, and that I affirmed most of them to be so.

T. TURNER.

Wheatland, Jefferson county, Oct. 10, 1805.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an Arrival at Halifax.—London dates to September 21, 1805.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG. 21, 1805.

PREPARATIONS for war continue to be made with spirit. Troops are hurried forward. The Emperor, it is said, will go to the army in a few days.

HAMBURGH, SEPT. 6.

The Russian Generals, who command the 100 000 Russians who have entered Gallicia, are Michelson, Essen and Bennigsen.—120,000 more Russian troops are to enter the Austrian dominions; and a large army is to proceed from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. The Emperor of Germany talks of visiting his camp.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Batavian papers assert, that the march of two great Russian armies has been officially announced to the court of Vienna. One is to be headed by the Emperor in person.

The appearance of negotiation between France and Austria is still kept up.

The Spaniards have taken new measures to restrain the importation of English goods in neutral vessels.

SEPT. 19.

Jerome Bonaparte has written an account of his expedition to Algiers, which has been published in the Paris papers.

SEPT. 21.

We have Paris papers to the 14th, and Dutch to the 17th inst. Pacific hopes seem to go hand in hand with the warlike preparations. An answer of the French Government to Novoziltzoff's Note has been published.

Bonaparte has declared to Bavaria; Wurtemburgh and Hesse Darmstadt, that if they do not join him in case of war, they shall be treated as enemies.

The expedition from Cork, which has sailed under Gen. Baird, is said to be destined against the Cape of Good Hope. An attempt on the Isle of France is expected to follow.

The last Messenger from Petersburgh, some days ago, brought positive orders for the speedy departure of Count Stragonoff, on his mission to Madrid.—He will therefore leave Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley Square, in the course of a few days, accompanied by his numerous suite. It is conjectured that measures are about to be adopted for the relief of Spain, from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and Count Stragonoff is fully empowered to act on any great emergency.

Sir Sidney Smith has invented a method of mounting cannon, which can be levelled and turned in every direction, even by a child; the guns turn upon a wheel, which is laid flat upon the carriage; and while a man turns it round in any direction with his right hand, he can raise or lower it to any elevation, with his left. This certainly, is one of the greatest improvements in the art of gunnery, which has been made for many years.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The liberality and gratitude of the people of England, must naturally prompt them to hear with pleasure, of any trait of character which tends to exalt the general estimation of a prince, who has long manifested a particular friendship for this country, and who now so warmly interests himself in favor of the oppressed states of Europe. In the Emperor of Russia, Bonaparte will have to contend with a sovereign, who not only materially differs from all his predecessors in that country, but who cannot suffer by comparison with any sovereign to be found in Europe, not more distinguished for public magnanimity, than for private benevolence.—From a gentleman who has recently arrived in this country from Russia, and who is well acquainted with the character of Alexander and his subjects, we learn, that the devotion of the people to that prince amounts to a degree of almost unparralleled enthusiasm.—Among those who have been heretofore accustomed only to contemplate their sovereign with a mixed feeling of wonder and dread, and to approach his presence with a trembling awe, there now prevails through the conduct of Alexander, a confidence in his justice, a reverence for his morals, and an affection for his person. In their sovereign the people of Russia recognize their friend; and the first feeling of every Russian heart may be said, without exaggeration, to be gratitude towards their prince, as the first sentiment to be heard throughout Russia, is the praise of his character.

This universal and ardent popularity has not been obtained by any of the arts of the demagogue, or by that "study to please," which is prescribed by French politeness, but is the natural effect of that course of beneficence, which springs directly from the heart. This excellent prince is entirely free from that supercilliousness which many men, much inferior to princes in rank, seem to think essential to dignity. The humblest subject may address him without embarrassment, and will be heard with the most patient attention. To obtain an audience of him it is not necessary to crouch to the arrogance of courtiers, or to purchase the intercession of sycophants.—He is perfectly accessible to every class of subjects. When at Petersburgh, he is to be met with in various directions quite alone. He feels no desire to be surrounded by guards, because conscious of inflicting no injury, he has no reason to apprehend the effects of resentment, and to guards, or to any other appendage of his rank, for the mere purpose of parade, he seems perfectly indifferent.

The usual walk of Alexander is on the banks of the Neva, upon the least frequented parts of which he is often seen, generally in a very contemplative, and sometimes in a melancholy mood. In one of his walks lately, a boatman happened to fall into the river, and after being some time in the water, he was taken out, through the exertions of his companion in the boat, and carried ashore. Alexander hasted to the spot where the drowned man was landed, and assisted his companion in stripping him, and using the customary means to produce resuscitation.—The poor man was recovered, and Alexander gave him a sum of money. Upon his companion his majesty settled a pension during life, as a reward for his active benevolence.

Several anecdotes of a similar nature have been stated to us, by the gentleman we have referred to, about none of which can we discover a single circumstance that would justify the slightest suspicion of an ostentatious motive, or that would even warrant an opinion that Alexander had the least reason to think his beneficence was ever likely to become known to the world.

Of such an ally England has reason to be proud, and such an enemy France has equal reason to dread. For in any war in which Alexander is likely to engage, he must carry with him the confidence and good wishes of the intelligent and the good of all nations, together with the active and the unanimous support of one of the most numerous and martial populations that it has ever fallen to the lot of man to reign over. The coincidence of such a prince as Alexander, in the views of England, is one of the highest and most honorable testimonies that can be adduced in its favor, and one of the best omens that can offer of its ultimate success.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, OCT. 26.

William and Mary College Lottery.

WE understand that at the District Court at Williamsburg, the Court decided that the drawing should be considered as valid—that the Managers should pay the prize of Ten Thousand Dollars that was drawn, to the owner of the ticket drawn against it, and that the other Ten Thousand Dollar Prize should belong to the owner of the last drawn Ticket; from this opinion an appeal was taken, and the cause will be argued on the 7th of next month before the Court of Appeals.

SINGULAR DUEL.

A Meeting was held on the Maryland shore, on Monday last, between Dr. William Upshaw, and Shelton Jones, Esq. The parties took their distance at *three feet* from the muzzles of their pistols. Meriwether Jones, (brother of one of the parties) states, that one of the preliminaries to firing was, that each should keep his piece elevated until the word was given to fire, so as to prevent injury from an accidental discharge. Lt. Reed (Mr. Jones's second) was to give the word.—While he was engaged in making some arrangements, he heard the report of a pistol, and turning round, discovered that his friend had fallen. Lt. Reed would have shot Dr. Upshaw upon the spot, but he continued to excuse himself, by exclaiming, *"it was an accident! it was an accident!"* Mr. Jones it is said, was wounded in the upper part of his head; whether the skull was penetrated, or the ball glanced along the bone, was not ascertained. Mr Jones was in a fair way to recover.

[☞ *Both the gentlemen are democrats; therefore we imagine the controversy was not on a political subject.—They too are both duellists, Mr. Jones having killed his man three or four years since.*]

POLITICAL SQUALLS.

It is *reported* in this city, that the Spanish Minister, the Marquis *d'Yrujo*, having determined to leave the United States, has demanded his passports from our Government. The report adds, that the President observed in reply, that we had no such etiquette in this country, and that it was in the power of a foreign minister to quit the United State, *when* and *how* he pleased. A report so important in itself, since it may be regarded as an ominous sign of an approaching rupture between the two countries, we shall take the *earliest* opportunity to *contradict* or *confirm*.—*Enquirer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 6.

The New-Orleans papers breathe immediate hostilities against Spain. They declare the movements of the Spaniards on our frontiers in Florida, to be hostile and threatening.—It is evidently the policy of Spain to delay, as much as possible, *open hostility* with the United States, until a peace can be patched up with England; and then she will certainly strike a decisive blow. Her design is hostility.—All her movements, and the language of her Ministers in Europe and America, prove it. Her conduct is unsufferable, and *The President* of the United States may rely, that in the most spirited measures to vindicate the rights, obtain indemnity for the wrongs, and to assert the honor of the nation, he would receive the cordial support of the Federalists throughout the United States.

More Terror.—The Aurora informs us that Gov. M'Kean on Saturday last commenced actions (we suppose for libels) against the following persons.

Matthew Lawler, late Mayor of the city.

Thomas Leiper, late president of one of the city councils.

Dr. M. Leib, member of Congress.

Jacob Mitchell, late a member of the state legislature, and

William Duane, organ of the public will.

CONNECTICUT.

SPRINGFIELD NOV. 5.

ELEGANT NEW BRIDGE.

On Wednesday last the bridge over Connecticut river, in this town, was opened to the public, *toll free* for the day. The collection of people was great; and an excellent discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield, to a crowded, yet highly gratified audience, at the Meeting-house. From thence a procession was formed under the direction of the officers of the Corporation, and Lieut. Swett, Commandant of the United States Artillerists stationed in this place, who acted as Marshal of the day, with great propriety.

This Bridge is pronounced by Connoisseurs in Architecture to be one of the best of its kind in America; combining in its appearance, elegance and neatness with strength and durability.

Its length is - - - -	1234 feet.
Breadth - - - - -	30
Height from low water -	40

It consists of six arches supported by two abutments and five piers of stone—the piers 25 feet in height from low water mark—each in breadth 21 feet, and in length up and down the stream 62 feet. Each pier and abutment contains about 2000 tons of stone.

At the distance of 80 rods above the bridge, are erected two guard piers, or ice-breakers—the stone wrought into these when connected with those which are sunk about the piers of the bridge, for their security, and those contained in the piers and abutments themselves, make an aggregate of 18,800 tons.

The length of the curve of each arch, is 187 feet, the chord 180.

This bridge is so constructed with frames upon each pier connected by strong timbers with the arches, that the traveller passes over nearly the whole extent of it, on an elevated plane, affording a view of extensive landscapes, in which are blended, well cultivated fields, pleasant villages, rivers and meadows—lofty mountains, and indeed a wildness and variety in the beauties of nature, which is highly gratifying to the eye.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11.

The formidable expedition which has been preparing in England for some time past, and now on the point of sailing, may be destined to act against France, with the confederates in Italy; but we should not be surprised to hear, that its ultimate destination was Holland. The wretched inhabitants of this *province*, have experienced the friendship of France, long enough to be convinced, that if it is not humiliating and troublesome, it has proved rather expensive; and would gladly seek a new *acquaintance* on almost any terms. A great part of the French troops having quitted that country, the plan of invading Holland, seems to hold out, at this moment, the most flattering prospect of success.

From Cadiz something of importance may be shortly expected. The fleets of Admirals Calder and Collingwood, who were off that place, at the date of our last accounts, consisted of about 20 sail of the line; a force at least sufficient to check the enemy, in any immediate attempt to escape. To this force is now added, in all probability, a reinforcement of from 10 to 12 of the heaviest ships in the British navy, under Lord Nelson, who has been invested with the chief command, not only of the blockade of Cadiz, but throughout the Mediterranean seas, with powers to dispose of his maritime force in such way and manner, as he shall judge proper. With these ample and unrestricted powers, and with crews of tried and approved bravery, he will not long remain in sight of his foes, without at least attempting to annoy them; nor will he hesitate, if there is a human chance of success, of entering, if necessary, the innermost recess of Cadiz Bay, and attacking the enemy at their moorings.

The New Providence privateersmen, &c. have determined to capture all American vessels bound to enemies' ports with cargoes not the produce of the United States!

SALEM, NOV. 8.

Late from Lisbon.—Capt. Orne, who arrived here yesterday, informs us that Lord Nelson passed Lisbon on the 28th of Sept. with six sail of the line, destined to the blockade of Cadiz. An English squadron was shortly expected off Lisbon, to intercept the French trade with the ports of Portugal.—The best informed men at Lisbon spoke of a continental war as inevitable.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

It gives us satisfaction to announce from the London prints, that British Literature has received a late addition in a *History of Leo the Tenth*, written by Mr. Roscoe. Those who have read that gentleman's History of the House of Medici, will naturally expect much from this work. We understand that Mr. Bronson, of Philadelphia, by whom the Life of Lorenzo was reprinted in a superior manner, some time ago, has received a copy of the work, and intends shortly to put it to press.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the "NARRAGANSET BANK," at Wickford, on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors thereof, for the year ensuing, viz.

BENJAMIN FOWLER, PHILIP TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM HAMMOND, jun. *ROBERT ELDRIDGE, SAMUEL CARTER, BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, ELISHA R. POTTER, JOHN HAGADORN, WILLETT CARPENTER GEORGE BROWN GEORGE PERRY, ROWSE BABCOCK, SAMUEL D. ALLEN.*

Immediately after the Stockholders' meeting was dissolved, the Directors formed a Board, and unanimously elected *BENJAMIN FOWLER*, President of the Institution.

THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

(published at Boston, combining the character of a Magazine and a Review.)

We are extremely happy to infert the following juft remarks on the Monthly Anthology which appeared in a late number of the Port Folio. *Laudari laudato viro* has always been conſidered a dignified compliment, and the Society of gentlemen who edite the former publication are undoubtedly proud of ſo flattering a notice from a man who has extended and adorned the polite learning of his country. The obſervations are perfectly juſt. The Monthly Anthology far exceeds, in elegant literature and genuine criticiſms, every periodical work in America, if we except the Port Folio. It commenced its career almoſt without a ſmile of approbation; but plaudits and patronage have coloured the cheeks and invigorated the muſcles of this youthful hero, who is now delighting in his courſe.—"If it be true, as Plutarch and Pindar relate, that the Grecian States thought themſelves honoured by giving birth to a victor in the Olympic games, why ſhould not the American public ſecure to itſelf durable renown, by enabling the Monthly Anthology, by a liberal patronage, to bear away the prize in the illuſtrious conteſts of literature? For ourſelves we wiſh it every excellence and complete ſucceſs. We hope that it will go on conquering and to conquer, and ardently pray, that it may never reſemble the inglorious knight that ſlept on his ſhield and left his ſpear ungraſped; but let it be illuſtrious in literature as the honored name of Albert of Anſpach in the romance of chivalry, who gained the prize in ſeventeen tournaments, where the competitors were Sovereign Princes and Barons of imperial lineage."—We could wiſh that our brethren of the type, who are diſpoſed to aid the progreſs of literature in our country, would re-publiſh in their papers this literary notice.

The next ſeſſion of Congreſs will be really an important one—Buſineſs of the utmoſt magnitude will command the attention of our legiſlators, and call into action all the energy and talents which they poſſeſs. In the firſt place, it will be neceſſary to aſcertain the conduct which Spain means to adopt towards us, and if ſhe will not be *juſt*, compel her to be *humble*—the means are in our power, and if ſhe continues to inſult us, we truſt will be exerted. The diſpatches brought on laſt ſummer by Capt. Dutton, will probably enable us to judge with reſpect to the courſe proper to purſue, and develope the real intentions of his Catholic Majeſty. The many inſults lately offered to our national character and the aggreſſions on our commerce, by the French and Engliſh cruiſers, will claim attention and no doubt excite conſiderable warmth. In addition to theſe two highly important queſtions, there will be others of more than ordinary conſequence,—*Perhaps Mr. Randolph may renew his motions to amend the conſtitution of the United States:* and nothing certainly can more intereſt the people or their repreſentatives, than any attempt to alter or aboliſh this ſacred charter of their liberties.—The official account of the victory obtained at Tripoli, and the ſituation of affairs with that power, will probably not be known until the meeting of Congreſs, and then we may expect a complete developement. *Virginia paper.*

POLITICAL.

Were the federaliſts, as a party, baſe enough to gratify their reſentment againſt thoſe men by whom they have been ſlandered and overthrown, at the expenſe of their country's honour, they need purſue no other courſe than to withdraw all oppoſition and leave the preſent ruling party to themſelves. We ſay if they were baſe enough to view their country's honour but as a ſecondary conſideration and make it ſubſervient to the gratification of thoſe indignant feelings which a long courſe of calumny, perſecution and inſult has created, they might, by retiring from a conflict in which they have experienced naught but mortification, ſee the weapons of their opponents turned againſt each other, and their inveterate perſecutors falling into diſgrace, by the uſe of the very means they themſelves employed againſt the federaliſts. They would ſee them changing their ground as intereſt might dictate, and occaſionally repreſenting the ſame meaſures as mild and as tyrannical.

The principle of *turning men out of office for their political opinions*, is one of which we, in common with our party, have always expreſſed ourſelves with freedom—often with ſeverity. For we have uniformly believed, and we now aſſert it with confidence, that the precedent eſtabliſhed by Preſident Jefferſon on this point, conceding his conduct in every other reſpect to have been not only proper but peculiarly wiſe, will conſign his name to the execration of poſterity as the original founder of a ſyſtem of corruption that muſt eventually ſubject theſe States to the iron rod of deſpotiſm. To advocate a change of minor officers on every change of the executive, to deprive men of their juſt claims on the gratitude and bounty of their country, under a pretext of obeying the will of the people; to hurl a citizen, grey-headed and pennyleſs, from his only means of ſubſiſtence, his only reward for the ſacrifice of blood and treaſure and domeſtic enjoyment to his country's ſervice, merely becauſe he will not change with the times, and pay obſequious homage to men whom he deſpiſes, and meaſures which he thinks fraught with miſchief—are ſtrides towards abſolute tyranny, in which humanity forbids us to go hand in hand, with any ſet of men whatever.

But to return to the ſubject of our immediate notice.—The following paragraph from the Aurora, the leading democratic paper of the union deſerves particular notice, and we beg it may not be forgotten:—

"Mr. M'Kean employs the very firſt moments of petty triumph, procured him by the federal party, in oppoſition to the real republican intereſt, in GRATIFYING his ſpirit of REVENGE againſt ſuch as EXERCISED THEIR JUDGMENT at the late election—NO MATTER HOW OLD, or HOW GREAT THE MERITS AND SERVICES or how RESPECTABLE the PRIVATE REPUTATION of the individual; if he voted againſt his excellency, he was a malcontent and jacobin, and unworthy to hold an office under the commonwealth. Let not theſe things be forgotten, for the day of retribution may come."

Tho' the men who are now experiencing from the hand of M'Kean that intolerance of which they have heretofore been the uniform advocates, are receiving, according to their own principles, ſtrict *juſtice*; yet we fully ſubſcribe to the ſentiments of the above paragraph. And we appeal to the candour of our opponents, if it does not exhibit a faithful picture of the conduct of Mr. Jefferſon? We aſk the inveterate foes of federaliſm, if this paragraph, from one of their own party, does not fully corroborate all we have ſaid of the injuſtice of that ſyſtem of proſcription purſued by the preſent adminiſtration?

New-London Gazette.

The following circular is inſerted at the particular requeſt of the publiſhers of the "Monthly Anthology and Boſton Review."

Boston, Sept. 1805.

CIRCULAR.

To Gentlemen of Science and Literature.

SIR,

It ſeems conceded that a repoſitory for correct notices of all American publications—for juſt criticiſm—for the lucubrations of men of learning and taſte—for the ſallies of youthful genius aſpiring to fame—and for whatever is propitious to the arts of peace health, long life, and happineſs, would deſerve ſucceſs.

That the *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* has been judiciouſly devoted to the ſe objects we infer from the approbation it has received from many of our wiſeſt and beſt citizens. Certain it is, whatever we may deſerve, we covet the ſmiles of the friends of good government, and of ſound principles in literature and religion. On theſe grand ſubjects of human concern our opinions have been deliberately formed, and freely expreſſed. It is now an entire year ſince the work has engaged our attention, and ſince we have ſought to enliſt in its ſervice the moſt uſeful and the moſt brilliant talents.

In regard to communications for ſupporting the publication we have nothing to fear. A Society of gentlemen, among which we number ſome of the moſt eſtabliſhed reputation for talents and taſte, have pledged themſelves for its ſupport. But in a pecuniary view, juſtice to ourſelves obliges us to declare, that we need a more liberal patronage than we have hitherto enjoyed. It is, in fact, now to be determined whether the ANTHOLOGY is hereafter to be numbered with the multitude of withered and forgotten efforts of the kind, or whether it ſhall expand and ripen beneath the influence of public ſpirit. From the deciſion of the general ſentiment, which, though ſometimes ſevere, is for the moſt part juſt, we ſhall make no appeal. We cannot but wiſh however that this deciſion may be made with the utmoſt caution. We confeſs ourſelves ambitious of refuting a charge on the character of the American public, a charge no leſs diſreputable to its munificence than its taſte, that no attempt to ſupport a literary publication can be long ſucceſsful. We are therefore deſirous of prolonging the trial of our power to furniſh means of inſtruction and amuſement to an intelligent community.

Under theſe impreſſions, Sir, we are induced to ſolicit the honour of adding your name to the names of our patrons, and the favor of ſuch offices in our behalf, in the circles of yours friends, as ſhall promote our ſucceſs. Subſcriptions are to be directed to Munroe & Francis, printers, Boſton,

We remain, Sir, your humble ſervants,

THE PUBLISHERS.

N. B. The price of the Anthology, is 4 dollars annually, payable in advance. This publication was commenced in Nov. 1803. *and the 1st volume, conſiſting of* 14 *Numbers, was completed laſt Dec. Subſcribers or others may be ſupplied with the preceding Numbers, either bound or ſingle.*

☞ Subſcriptions or orders for the above are received at the office the Newport Mercury.

The Philoſopher's Stone.—It is related that a Nobleman of Venice made his addreſs to Coſmo de Medicis Duke of Florence, ſignified to him, that he underſtood his Highneſs had the Philoſopher's Stone, and deſired to ſee it.—"'Tis true," ſaid the Duke; "but my Elixir is this; never to do that by another, which I can do myſelf; not to do that to-morrow, which I can to-day; not to neglect the leaſt things." The Venetian thanked his Highneſs, and took his leave of him; and, by the obſervation of his rule, became one of the wiſeſt and richeſt men in Venice. If you purpoſe to be rich and wiſe, take this Elixir.

London Paper.

A LIST of persons representing themselves by Official documents in the Office of the Department of State to be Citizens of the State of Rhode-Island, who were impressed and detained in the British service for want of documents to prove their Citizenship, viz.

Joſeph Brown, David Hopkins, Philip Leavy, John Peterſon, John Thompſon, Joſeph Shearman, Thomas Walter, William Butts, James Vial, Daniel Chiſholm, John S. Lackom, William Wall, John Slocum, Benj. Chaloner, Henry Stone, Daniel Dixon, Thomas Jackſon: Smithfield.

Custom-House, District and Port of Newport, Nov. 11th, 1805.

The friends of the above named impreſſed men, are requeſted to furniſh me with evidence of their Citizenſhip, and ſuch deſcriptions of their perſons as may ſerve to diſtinguiſh and identify them.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *John Woodman*, to Miſs *Sally Willbour.*

—At the Friends' Meeting-Houſe, in this town, on Thurſday laſt, Mr. *Walter Cornell*, to Miſs *Lydia Hadwen*, (daughter of the late Mr. John Hadwen,) both of this town.—And Mr. *Asa Shearman* of Portſmouth, to Miſs *Eliza Mitchell*, daughter of Mr. Richard Mitchell, of Middletown.

—At Portſmouth, Mr. *William Almy*, to Miſs *Rhody Fish*, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Fiſh.

DIED.—At Charleſton (S. C.) Mr. *Loring Andrews*, late one of the Proprietors and Editors of the Charleſton Courier.

—In this town, Mr. *Samuel Sanford.*

—Mrs. *Elizabeth Coggeſhall*, conſort of Mr. Thomas Coggeſhall.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 15.

ENTERED,		*From*
Brig Economy,	Smith,	Alexandria
CLEARED,		*For*
Ship Eagle,	Hudſon,	Eaſt Indies
Brutus,	Tobey,	Madeira
Good-Intent,	Dennis,	Charleſton
Sch'r Azubah & Ruthy,		Dunwell, Havanna
Brig Hope,	Lyon,	Africa

To SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)

The new improved

WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guyana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,

The New-improved

AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particulars Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,

The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806. publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude, price 7s. 6d.

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

JOB E. TOWNSEND,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Shop of his late deceaſed Brother, in Pelham-ſtreet, No. 3 where he carries on the Cabinet-making buſineſs in all its branches;—has now on hand a quantity of Mahogany Furniture, which he will diſpoſe of as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport.

November 15, 1805.

The following BOOKS,

(In addition to those advertised in the first page of this day's paper)

Are for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, viz.

A NEW and improved edition of Morſe's American Univerſal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo with a new and elegant Atlas, comprising all the new Diſcoveries to the preſent time; containing 63 maps, drawn by Arrowſmith and Lewis, price 12 dollars and 50 cents.

Same Work, 2 vols. 8vo. with general maps, price 6 dollars and 50 cents.

Oriental Cuſtoms; or an Illuſtration of the Sacred Scriptures; by Samuel Burder, 1 vol. 8vo.

Locke's Eſſays on the human Underſtanding; with an analyſis of his doctrine of Ideas; a defence of his opinion concerning perſonal Identity; Thoughts on Reading and Study; Elements of Natural Philoſophy; new Method of a Commonplace Book, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Village Sermons; or plain and ſhort diſcourſes on the Practical Doctrines of the Goſpel: Intended for the uſe of Families; Sunday Schools; or Companies aſſembled for religious Inſtruction, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Duncan's Tranſlation of Cicero's Orations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Cicero de Oratore, 1 vol 8vo.

Cicero's Select Orations; with Notes hiſtorical, critical and explanatory, 1 vol. 12mo.

Gregory's Elements of a polite Education; ſelected from Cheſterfield's Letters to his ſon.—Improved by Dr. Morſe, 1 vol. 12mo.

Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; by Elizabeth Hamilton, author of "the Memors of modern Philoſophers," &c. 2 vol. 12mo

Franklin's Works; 1 vol. 12mo.

Walker's critical Pronouncing Dictionary abridged, and adapted to the uſe of the Citizens of the United States, 1 vol. 12mo.

Immortal Mentor; or Man's unerring Guide to a healthy, wealthy, and happy Life, in three parts; by Lewis Cornaro, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Scott; 1 vol. 12mo.

November 16, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c.—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Robert M Townsend*, late of Newport, Cabinet-maker, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, one pair of Three-years old STEERS—turned out into the Woods laſt ſpring, both red, no white or black ſpots on either, the ends of their Horns ſawed off; one of a deeper red than the other, and ſome brindle.—Whoever ſhall find ſaid ſteers, and will return them to the Owner, ſhall receive the above Reward.

JEREMIAH DAVENPORT.

Tiverton, Nov 7, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, in conſequence of his Son, (WILLIAM HULL jun.) being unfortunately deranged in his Intellects, and his having conducted himſelf in a very improper and unbecoming manner; is under the very diſagreeable neceſſity of forbidding all perſons harbouring or truſting him (as he is not of age) on any preſence whatever; being determined to pay no debts of his contracting.—Having underſtood that ſeveral perſons have imprudently truſted him to a very conſiderable amount, without my conſent or knowledge; I think proper to inform them, that I do not conſider myſelf reſponſible for any debts which he has contracted, or may hereafter contract. He left my houſe on Monday night laſt, and has ſince been heard of in Charleſtown.

SYLVESTER HULL.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 14, 1805.

WHEREAS MARY CONGDON, Wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and has otherwiſe behaved in an improper manner:—This is therefore to forbid all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date: And likewiſe any perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion the property may be, which ſhe carried with her, is deſired to return the ſame; or a proſecution will be immediately inſtituted.

HENRY CONGDON.

North-Kingſtown, Nov. 11, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-Houſe, in a pleaſant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

WANTED, immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Blackſmithing buſineſs.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 18, 1805.

THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

(published at Boston, combining the character of a Magazine and a Review.)

We are extremely happy to insert the following just remarks on the Monthly Anthology which appeared in a late number of the Port Folio. *Laudari laudato viro* has always been considered a dignified compliment, and the Society of gentlemen who edite the former publication are undoubtedly proud of so flattering a notice from a man who has extended and adorned the polite learning of his country. The observations are perfectly just. The Monthly Anthology far exceeds, in elegant literature and genuine criticisms, every periodical work in America, if we except the Port Folio. It commenced its career almost without a smile of approbation; but plaudits and patronage have coloured the cheeks and invigorated the muscles of this youthful hero, who is now delighting in his course.—"If it be true, as Plutarch and Pindar relate, that the Grecian States thought themselves honoured by giving birth to a victor in the Olympic games, why should not the American public secure to itself durable renown, by enabling the Monthly Anthology, by a liberal patronage, to bear away the prize in the illustrious contests of literature? For ourselves we wish it every excellence and complete success. We hope that it will go on conquering and to conquer, and ardently pray, that it may never resemble the inglorious knight that slept on his shield and left his spear ungrasped; but let it be illustrious in literature as the honored name of Albert of Anspach in the romance of chivalry, who gained the prize in seventeen tournaments, where the competitors were Sovereign Princes and Barons of imperial lineage."—We could wish that our brethren of the type, who are disposed to aid the progress of literature in our country, would re-publish in their papers this literary notice.

The next session of Congress will be really an important one—Business of the utmost magnitude will command the attention of our legislators, and call into action all the energy and talents which they possess. In the first place, it will be necessary to ascertain the conduct which Spain means to adopt towards us, and if she will not be *just*, compel her to be *humble*—the means are in our power, and if she continues to insult us, we trust will be exerted. The dispatches brought on last summer by Capt. Dutton, will probably enable us to judge with respect to the course proper to pursue, and develope the real intentions of his Catholic Majesty. The many insults lately offered to our national character and the aggressions on our commerce, by the French and English cruisers, will claim attention and no doubt excite considerable warmth. In addition to these two highly important questions, there will be others of more than ordinary consequence.—*Perhaps Mr. Randolph may renew his motions to amend the constitution of the United States:* and nothing certainly can more interest the people or their representatives, than any attempt to alter or abolish this sacred charter of their liberties.—The official account of the victory obtained at Tripoli, and the situation of affairs with that power, will probably not be known until the meeting of Congress, and then we may expect a complete developement. *Virginia paper.*

POLITICAL.

Were the federalists, as a party, base enough to gratify their resentment against those men by whom they have been slandered and overthrown, at the expense of their country's honour, they need pursue no other course than to withdraw all opposition and leave the present ruling party to themselves. We say if they were base enough to view their country's honour but as a secondary consideration and make it subservient to the gratification of those indignant feelings which a long course of calumny, persecution and insult has created, they might, by retiring from a conflict in which they have experienced naught but mortification, see the weapons of their opponents turned against each other, and their inveterate persecutors falling into disgrace, by the use of the very means they themselves employed against the federalists. They would see them changing their ground as interest might dictate, and occasionally representing the same measures as mild and as tyrannical.

The principle of *turning men out of office for their political opinions*, is one of which we, in common with our party, have always expressed ourselves with freedom—often with severity. For we have uniformly believed, and we now assert it with confidence, that the precedent established by President Jefferson on this point, conceding his conduct in every other respect to have been not only proper but peculiarly wise, will consign his name to the execration of posterity, as the original founder of a system of corruption that must eventually subject these States to the iron rod of despotism. To advocate a change of minor officers on every change of the executive, to deprive men of their just claims on the gratitude and bounty of their country, under a pretext of obeying the will of the people; to hurl a citizen, grey-headed and pennyless, from his only means of subsistence, his only reward for the sacrifice of blood and treasure and domestic enjoyment to his country's service, merely because he will not change with the times, and pay obsequious homage to men whom he despises, and measures which he thinks fraught with mischief—are strides towards absolute tyranny, in which humanity forbids us to go hand in hand, with any set of men whatever.

But to return to the subject of our immediate notice.—The following paragraph from the Aurora, the leading democratic paper of the union deserves particular notice, and we beg it may not be forgotten:—

"Mr. M'Kean employs the very first moments of petty triumph, procured him by the federal party, in opposition to the real republican interest, in GRATIFYING his spirit of REVENGE against such as EXERCISED THEIR JUDGMENT at the late election—NO MATTER HOW OLD, or HOW GREAT THE MERITS AND SERVICES or how RESPECTABLE the PRIVATE REPUTATION of the individual; if he voted against his excellency, he was a malcontent and jacobin, and unworthy to hold an office under the commonwealth. Let not these things be forgotten, for the day of retribution may come."

Tho' the men who are now experiencing from the hand of M'Kean that intolerance of which they have heretofore been the uniform advocates, are receiving, according to their own principles, strict *justice*; yet we fully subscribe to the sentiments of the above paragraph. And we appeal to the candour of our opponents, if it does not exhibit a faithful picture of the conduct of Mr. Jefferson? We ask the inveterate foes of federalism, if this paragraph, from one of their own party, does not fully corroborate all we have said of the injustice of that system of proscription pursued by the present administration?

New-London Gazette.

The following circular is inserted at the particular request of the publishers of the "Monthly Anthology and Boston Review."

Boston, Sept. 1805.

CIRCULAR.

To Gentlemen of Science and Literature.

SIR,

It seems conceded that a repository for correct notices of all American publications—for just criticism—for the lucubrations of men of learning and taste—for the sallies of youthful genius aspiring to fame—and for whatever is propitious to the arts of peace, health, long life, and happiness, would deserve success.

That the *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* has been judiciously devoted to these objects we infer from the approbation it has received from many of our wisest and best citizens. Certain it is, whatever we may deserve, we covet the smiles of the friends of good government, and of sound principles in literature and religion. On these grand subjects of human concern our opinions have been deliberately formed, and freely expressed. It is now an entire year since the work has engaged our attention, and since we have sought to enlist in its service the most useful and the most brilliant talents.

In regard to communications for supporting the publication we have nothing to fear. A Society of gentlemen, among which we number some of the most established reputation for talents and taste, have pledged themselves for its support. But in a pecuniary view, justice to ourselves obliges us to declare, that we need a more liberal patronage than we have hitherto enjoyed. It is, in fact, now to be determined whether the ANTHOLOGY is hereafter to be numbered with the multitude of withered and forgotten efforts of the kind, or whether it shall expand and ripen beneath the influence of public spirit. From the decision of the general sentiment, which, though sometimes severe, is for the most part just, we shall make no appeal. We cannot but wish however that this decision may be made with the utmost caution. We confess ourselves ambitious of refuting a charge on the character of the American public, a charge no less disreputable to its munificence than its taste, that no attempt to support a literary publication can be long successful. We are therefore desirous of prolonging the trial of our power to furnish means of instruction and amusement to an intelligent community.

Under these impressions, Sir, we are induced to solicit the honour of adding your name to the names of our patrons, and the favor of such offices in our behalf, in the circles of yours friends, as shall promote our success. Subscriptions are to be directed to Munroe & Francis, printers, Boston,

We remain, Sir, your humble servants,

THE PUBLISHERS.

N. B. The price of the Anthology is 4 dollars annually, payable in advance. This publication was commenced in Nov. 1803. *and the 1st volume, consisting of 14 Numbers, was completed last Dec. Subscribers or others may be supplied with the preceding Numbers, either bound or single.*

☞ Subscriptions or orders for the above are received at the office the Newport Mercury.

The Philosopher's Stone.—It is related that a Nobleman of Venice made his address to Cosmo de Medicis, Duke of Florence, signified to him, that he understood his Highness had the Philosopher's Stone, and desired to see it.—"'Tis true," said the Duke; "but my Elixir is this; never to do that by another, which I can do myself; not to do that to-morrow, which I can to-day; not to neglect the least things." The Venetian thanked his Highness, and took his leave of him; and, by the observation of his rule, became one of the wisest and richest men in Venice. If you purpose to be rich and wise, take this Elixir.

London Paper.

A LIST of persons representing themselves by Official documents in the Office of the Department of State to be Citizens of the State of Rhode-Island, who were impressed and detained in the British service for want of documents to prove their Citizenship, viz.

Joseph Brown, David Hopkins, Philip Leavy, John Peterson, John Thompson, Joseph Shearman, Thomas Walter, William Butts, James Vial, Daniel Chisholm, John S. Lackom, William Wall, John Slocum, Benj. Chaloner, Henry Stone, Daniel Dixon, Thomas Jackson: Smithfield.

Custom-House, District and Port of Newport, Nov. 11th, 1805.

The friends of the above named impressed men, are requested to furnish me with evidence of their Citizenship, and such descriptions of their persons as may serve to distinguish and identify them.

W. ELLERY, *Collector.*

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *John Woodman*, to Miss *Sally Willbour.*

—At the Friends' Meeting-House, in this town, on Thursday last, Mr. *Walter Cornell*, to Miss *Lydia Hadwen*, (daughter of the late Mr. John Hadwen,) both of this town.—And Mr. *Asa Shearman* of Portsmouth, to Miss *Eliza Mitchell*, daughter of Mr. Richard Mitchell, of Middletown.

—At Portsmouth, Mr. *William Almy*, to Miss *Rhody Fish*, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Fish.

DIED.—At Charleston (S. C.) Mr. *Loring Andrews*, late one of the Proprietors and Editors of the Charleston Courier.

—In this town, Mr. *Samuel Sanford.*

—Mrs. *Elizabeth Coggeshall*, consort of Mr. Thomas Coggeshall.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 15.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Economy, Smith, Alexandria

CLEARED, *For*

Ship Eagle, Hudson, East Indies
Brutus, Tobey, Madeira
Good-Intent, Dennis, Charleston
Sch'r Azubah & Ruthy, Dunwell, Havanna
Brig Hope, Lyon, Africa

To SEAMEN.

Just received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)

The new improved

WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the West India Islands; with the different passages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spanish Maine, Coast of Guayana, Island of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Mississippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewise for those who are not acquainted with the Use of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,

The New-improved

AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coast of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Isle to Essequibo, including the Island and Banks of Newfoundland, the West-India Islands, and all the Islands on the Coast. With particulars Directions for sailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things necessary to be known in Navigation,—Likewise necessary Directions for those who are not fully acquainted with the Use of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,

The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, published in London, by order of the Board of Longitude, price 7s. 6d.

The last edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables necessary to be used with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

JOB E. TOWNSEND,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Shop of his late deceased Brother, in Pelham-street, No. 3 where he carries on the Cabinet-making business in all its branches;—has now on hand a quantity of Mahogany Furniture, which he will dispose of as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

November 15, 1805.

The following BOOKS,

(In addition to those advertised in the first page of this day's paper)

Are for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, viz.

A NEW and improved edition of Morse's American Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. with a new and elegant Atlas, comprising all the new Discoveries to the present time; containing 63 maps, drawn by Arrowsmith and Lewis, price 12 dollars and 50 cents.

Same Work, 2 vols. 8vo. with general maps, price 6 dollars and 50 cents.

Oriental Customs; or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures; by Samuel Burder, 1 vol. 8vo.

Locke's Essays on the human Understanding; with an analysis of his doctrine of Ideas; a defence of his opinion concerning personal Identity; Thoughts on Reading and Study; Elements of Natural Philosophy; new Method of a Commonplace Book, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Village Sermons; or plain and short discourses on the Practical Doctrines of the Gospel: Intended for the use of Families; Sunday Schools; or Companies assembled for religious Instruction, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Duncan's Translation of Cicero's Orations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Cicero de Oratore, 1 vol 8vo.

Cicero's Select Orations; with Notes historical, critical and explanatory, 1 vol. 12mo.

Gregory's Elements of a polite Education; selected from Chesterfield's Letters to his son.—Improved by Dr. Morse, 1 vol. 12mo.

Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; by Elizabeth Hamilton, author of "the Memoirs of modern Philosophers," &c. 2 vol. 12mo

Franklin's Works; 1 vol. 12mo.

Walker's critical Pronouncing Dictionary abridged, and adapted to the use of the Citizens of the United States, 1 vol. 12mo.

Immortal Mentor; or Man's unerring Guide to a healthy, wealthy, and happy Life, in three parts; by Lewis Cornaro, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Scott; 1 vol. 12mo.

November 16, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c.—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, situated in Thames-street, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of *Robert M Townsend*, late of Newport, Cabinet-maker, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, one pair of Three-years old STEERS—turned out into the Woods last spring, both red, no white or black spots on either, the ends of their Horns sawed off; one of a deeper red than the other, and some brindle.—Whoever shall find said steers, and will return them to the Owner, shall receive the above Reward.

JEREMIAH DAVENPORT.

Tiverton, Nov 7, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in consequence of his Son, (WILLIAM HULL, jun.) being unfortunately deranged in his Intellects, and his having conducted himself in a very improper and unbecoming manner; is under the very disagreeable necessity of forbidding all persons harbouring or trusting him (as he is not of age) on any pretence whatever; being determined to pay no debts of his contracting.—Having understood that several persons have imprudently trusted him to a very considerable amount, without my consent or knowledge; I think proper to inform them, that I do not consider myself responsible for any debts which he has contracted, or may hereafter contract. He left my house on Monday night last, and has since been heard of in Charlestown.

SYLVESTER HULL.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 14, 1805.

WHEREAS MARY CONGDON, Wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and has otherwise behaved in an improper manner:—This is therefore to forbid all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date: And likewise any person, in whose possession the property may be, which she carried with her, is desired to return the same; or a prosecution will be immediately instituted.

HENRY CONGDON.

North-Kingstown. Nov. 11, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-House, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

WANTED, immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Blacksmithing business.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 18, 1805.

POETRY.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE HOT-HOUSE ROSE.

AN early roſe borne from her genial bower
Met the fond homage of admiring eyes,
And while young zephyr fann'd the lovely flower,
Nature and Art contended for the prize.

Exulting Nature cried, I made thee fair,
'Twas I that nurſed thy tender buds in dew;
I gave thee fragrance to perfume the air,
And ſtole from Beauty's cheek her bluſhing hue.

Vainly faſtidious novelty affects
O'er Alpine heights, and untrod wilds to roam,
From rocks and ſwamps her foreign plants collects
And brings the rare but ſcentleſs treaſure home.

Midſt Art's factitious children let them be
In ſickly ſtate by names pedantic known,
True Taſte's unbiaſſed eye ſhall turn to thee
And Love and Beauty mark thee for their own.

Ceaſe, Goddeſs, ceaſe, indignant Art replied,
And ere you triumph, know that but for me
This beauteous object of our mutual pride,
Had been no other than a vulgar tree.

I ſnatch'd her from her tardy mother's arms,
Where ſun-beams ſcorch, and piercing tempeſts blow,
On my warm boſom nurſed her infant charms,
Pruned the wild ſhoot, and trained the ſtraggling bough.

I watched her tender buds and from her ſhade
Drew each intruding weed with anxious care,
Nor let the curling blight her leaves invade,
Nor worm, nor noxious inſect harbour there.

At length, the Beauty's lovelieſt bloom appears,
And Art from Fame ſhall win the promiſed boon,
While wayward April, ſmiling through her tears,
Decks her fair treſſes with the wreaths of June.

Then, jealous Nature, yield the palm to me,
To me thy pride its early triumph owes,
Though *thy* rude workmanſhip produced the tree,
'Twas *Education* formed the perfect roſe.

CHARLOTTE SMITH has lately apoſtrophiſed in a very poetic manner, the glow-worm of the Engliſh hedges. *Port Folio.*

BRIGHT inſect! that on humid leaves and graſs
Lights up thy fairy lamp, as if to guide
The ſteps of labouring ſwains that homeward paſs
Well pleas'd to ſee thee near the pathway ſide,
Betokening cloudleſs ſkies and pleaſant days;
While he, whom Evening's ſober charms invite
In ſhady woodlanes often ſtops to gaze,
And marvelling, hails thy emerald light!
On the faint treſſes of the roſeate morn
Tranſlucent dews as precious gems appear;
Nor leſs doſt thou the night's dark hour adorn,
"Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."
Though the rude bramble, or the fan-like ferns
Around thee their o'erſhadowing branches ſpread,
Steady and clear thy phoſphor brilliance burns,
And thy ſoft rays illuminate the ſhade.
Thus the calm brightneſs of ſuperior minds,
Makes them amid misfortune's ſhadow bleſt;
And thus the radiant ſpark of Genius ſhines,
Though ſcreen'd by Envy, or by Pride oppreſs'd.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LVIII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

THE ſtudy of Natural Philoſophy is calculated to entertain the enquiring mind. To inveſtigate the hidden operations of nature, to trace the connection of her laws, and to explain her multiform phenomena, are rational and ſublime employments.

The rill, which glides by the dwelling of the peaſant, conveys to his untutored mind the ideas of beauty and utility, and he enquires no farther. The Philoſopher finds in the ſame a fruitful ſource of delight and contemplation. The unlettered ruſtic hears with terror the thunder of heaven, he views with awe the vivid lightning. The Philoſopher explains the myſterious cauſe, and conducts the death-portending flaſh harmleſs to the earth.

The penetrating obſerver of nature views, with aſtoniſhment, the progreſs of vegetation. The air he breathes furniſhes him a theme for noble and uſeful ſpeculation. A falling ſhower is a world of wonders.

But in obſerving the characters of thoſe, who have attended to this intereſting ſtudy, we perceive the different effects it has produced on their opinions and belief.—One with a frigid, ſceptic ſoul, which we are almoſt tempted to believe material, pretends to be loſt in doubt, and bewildered in uncertainty.—A ſecond, confident in his knowledge, can account for *all* things. He diſclaims the weak notions of the humble enquirer after truth, maintains the eternity of matter, or ſome other dogma equally abſurd; and, with infidel front, denies the Great Firſt Cauſe. Another, acknowledging his inability to comprehend many of the myſterious laws of nature, owns a creating hand, and "looks through nature up to nature's God."

In that ſtudy, which is ſo important in the ſciences, and more refined as well as mechanic arts, and in nearly all the purpoſes of life, the cauſe of ſuch diſparity in its effects ſhould be accurately ſought and fully known. And this we attempt to do on the following hypotheſis.

A perſon of a warm temperament, who has acquired a habit of judging haſtily, and is impatient of abſtract reaſoning, will find many things to diſturb him in the courſe of his ſtudy. He cannot explain them immediately;—he therefore condemns the opinion of his author, or inſtructor, and paſſes more eaſily over the difficulty by framing an hypotheſis, or embracing ſome abſurd, unfounded theory.—In this way he contracts a habit of forming ſyſtems, more conſonant to his ideas of nature, and in a haſty and ſelf-ſufficient manner explains every phenomenon.

Another begins the ſtudy, with a mind little in harmony with the Divine Character, and uneaſy in the belief of his exiſtence.—Such an one will certainly be a ſceptic. The film of prejudice, which covers his eye, will darken every object he beholds. Beauty, harmony, and regularity, will to him appear diſguſting diſorder and deformity. He will ſoon be confirmed in error, for "None are ſo blind, as the man who *will not* ſee."—We paſs others by, to notice him, who ſeeks truth wherever it may be found; who loves it, whatever it be.—Such an one reaſons coolly, judges without prejudice, and therefore obtains correct notions. Such an one looks into nature with delight; for there is harmony, there is order, there is a diſplay of conſummate wiſdom. At every advance he exclaims in ecſtacy, what new wonder is here! As he analyzes the air, his mind dilates with adoration; while he ſtudies the properties of fire, his affections are inflamed with love; as his mind explores, in imagination, unbounded ſpace, his ſoul proportionably riſes in contemplation of Deity.

Thus tempers and diſpoſitions, at firſt little differing, produce in the courſe of ſtudy a great diverſity in opinion and belief. Take heed, ye obſervers of nature, with what tempers ye enter the threſhold of her myſterious temple; for on this depends your ſucceſs.—As your prejudices, or tempers incline, ſhe will either lead you into the hall of reaſon, ſeat you under the canopy of truth, diſplay before you her own richeſt treaſures, and feaſt you on her delicacies; or ſhe will lead you to the dungeon of error, and there confine you with the fetters of prejudice, blinded with doubt, and ſtarved with infidelity.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 804.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

No. 10, *Market-Square,*

FIFTY Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes firſt quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for ſhipping.
60 barrels meſs Beef.
Cables of any dimenſions, and Cordage of any ſize can be had at the ſhorteſt notice.

He has alſo for Sale

A few pieces Ravens Duck.

And ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different parts of the town.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE ſubſcribers having porvided themſelves with a ſuitable and convenient Store, No 95, Thames-ſtreet, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commiſſion buſineſs, take this method of ſoliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themſelves that their ſteady attention to the intereſts of ſuch as will entruſt them with the ſale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Newport, June 28, 805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have, juſt imported from St. Peterſburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Ruſſia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

OPENING, THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, *Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,*

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport. 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by *Jeremiah Auſtin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Alſo, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 8th Mon 30th. 1805

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friend,, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133. Thames-Steer, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 805

NEW GOODS,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Isaac* & *Joſeph Auſtin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.——Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber—No. 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*

ONE hundred hogſheads good retailing Molaſſes.
100 hogſheads New-England Rum.
1400 buſhels Turks-Iſland Salt.
50 barrels Beef, } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
One hogſhead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the ſmall quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Alſo,
A ſecond-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.

Two pair of compoſition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Alſo, a faſt-ſailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at ſaid Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the underſigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

POETRY.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE HOT-HOUSE ROSE.

AN early rose borne from her genial bower
Met the fond homage of admiring eyes,
And while young zephyr fann'd the lovely flower,
Nature and Art contended for the prize.

Exulting Nature cried, I made thee fair,
'Twas I that nurs'd thy tender buds in dew;
I gave thee fragrance to perfume the air,
And stole from Beauty's cheek her blushing hue.

Vainly fastidious novelty affects
O'er Alpine heights, and untrod wilds to roam,
From rocks and swamps her foreign plants collects
And brings the rare but scentless treasure home.

Midst Art's factitious children let them be
In sickly state by names pedantic known,
True Taste's unbiassed eye shall turn to thee
And Love and Beauty mark thee for their own.

Cease, Goddess, cease, indignant Art replied,
And ere you triumph, know that but for me
This beauteous object of our mutual pride,
Had been no other than a vulgar tree.

I snatch'd her from her tardy mother's arms,
Where sun-beams scorch, and piercing tempests blow,
On my warm bosom nurs'd her infant charms,
Pruned the wild shoot, and trained the straggling bough.

I watched her tender buds and from her shade
Drew each intruding weed with anxious care,
Nor let the curling blight her leaves invade,
Nor worm, nor noxious insect harbour there.

At length, the Beauty's loveliest bloom appears,
And Art from Fame shall win the promised boon,
While wayward April, smiling through her tears,
Decks her fair tresses with the wreaths of June.

Then, jealous Nature, yield the palm to me,
To me thy pride its early triumph owes,
Though *thy* rude workmanship produced the tree,
'Twas *Education* formed the perfect rose.

CHARLOTTE SMITH has lately apostrophised in a very poetic manner, the glow-worm of the English hedges. *Port Folio.*

BRIGHT insect! that on humid leaves and grass
Lights up thy fairy lamp, as if to guide
The steps of labouring swains that homeward pass
Well pleas'd to see thee near the pathway side,
Betokening cloudless skies and pleasant days;
While he, whom Evening's sober charms invite
In shady woodlanes often stops to gaze,
And moralizing, hails thy emerald light!
On the faint tresses of the roseate morn
Translucent dews as precious gems appear;
Not less dost thou the night's dark hour adorn,
"Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."
Though the rude bramble, or the fan-like ferns
Around thee their o'ershadowing branches spread,
Steady and clear thy phosphor brilliance burns,
And thy soft rays illuminate the shade.
Thus the calm brightness of superior minds,
Makes them amid misfortune's shadow blest;
And thus the radiant spark of Genius shines,
Though screen'd by Envy, or by Pride oppress'd.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LVIII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

THE study of Natural Philosophy is calculated to entertain the enquiring mind. To investigate the hidden operations of nature, to trace the connection of her laws, and to explain her multiform phenomena, are rational and sublime employments.

The rill, which glides by the dwelling of the peasant, conveys to his untutored mind the ideas of beauty and utility, and he enquires no farther. The Philosopher finds in the same a fruitful source of delight and contemplation. The unlettered rustic hears with terror the thunder of heaven, he views with awe the vivid lightning. The Philosopher explains the mysterious cause, and conducts the death-portending flash harmless to the earth.

The penetrating observer of nature views, with astonishment, the progress of vegetation. The air he breathes furnishes him a theme for noble and useful speculation. A falling shower is a world of wonders.

But in observing the characters of those, who have attended to this interesting study, we perceive the different effects it has produced on their opinions and belief.—One with a frigid, sceptic soul, which we are almost tempted to believe material, pretends to be lost in doubt, and bewildered in uncertainty.—A second, confident in his knowledge, can account for *all* things. He disclaims the weak notions of the humble enquirer after truth, maintains the eternity of matter, or some other dogma equally absurd; and, with infidel front, denies the Great First Cause. Another, acknowledging his inability to comprehend many of the mysterious laws of nature, owns a creating hand, and "looks through nature up to nature's God."

In that study, which is so important in the sciences, and more refined as well as mechanic arts, and in nearly all the purposes of life, the cause of such disparity in its effects should be accurately sought and fully known. And this we attempt to do on the following hypothesis.

A person of a warm temperament, who has acquired a habit of judging hastily, and is impatient of abstract reasoning, will find many things to disturb him in the course of his study. He cannot explain them immediately;—he therefore condemns the opinion of his author, or instructor, and passes more easily over the difficulty by framing an hypothesis, or embracing some absurd, unfounded theory.—In this way he contracts a habit of forming systems, more consonant to his ideas of nature, and in a hasty and self-sufficient manner explains every phenomenon.

Another begins the study, with a mind little in harmony with the Divine Character, and uneasy in the belief of his existence.—Such an one will certainly be a sceptic. The film of prejudice, which covers his eye, will darken every object he beholds. Beauty, harmony, and regularity, will to him appear disgusting disorder and deformity. He will soon be confirmed in error, for "None are so blind, as the man who *will not* see."—We pass others by, to notice him, who seeks truth wherever it may be found; who loves it, whatever it be.—Such an one reasons coolly, judges without prejudice, and therefore obtains correct notions. Such an one looks into nature with delight; for there is harmony, there is order, there is a display of consummate wisdom. At every advance he exclaims in ecstacy, what new wonder is here! As he analyzes the air, his mind dilates with adoration; while he studies the properties of fire, his affections are inflamed with love; as his mind explores, in imagination, unbounded space, his soul proportionably rises in contemplation of Deity.

Thus tempers and dispositions, at first little differing, produce in the course of study a great diversity in opinion and belief. Take heed, ye observers of nature, with what tempers ye enter the threshold of her mysterious temple; for on this depends your success.—As your prejudices, or tempers incline, she will either lead you into the hall of reason, seat you under the canopy of truth, display before you her own richest treasures, and feast you on her delicacies; or she will lead you to the dungeon of error, and there confine you with the fetters of prejudice, blinded with doubt, and starved with infidelity.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 804.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

No. 10, Market-Square,

FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size can be had at the shortest notice.

He has also for Sale

A few pieces Ravens Duck.

And sundry Dwelling-Houses in different parts of the town.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having porvided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store, No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Newport, June 28, 806.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have, just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, June 28, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April 19, 1805.*

OPENING, THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.

ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, August 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 8th Mon 30th. 1805

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friend,, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133. Thames-Steer, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 805

NEW GOODS,

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM.
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber—No. 3, PERRY's Wharf,

ONE hundred hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
100 hogsheads New-England Rum.
1400 bushels Turks-Island Salt.
50 barrels Beef, } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogsheads West-India Rum.
One hogshead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the small quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Also,
A second-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.
Two pair of composition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Also, a fast-sailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at said Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceased, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the undersigned commissioners, who will receive the same at their respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No claims will be received, unless properly attested.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.